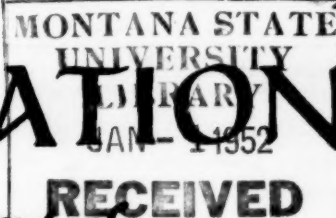


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CHANCELLOR FIGL COMMENTS ON AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS. On the occasion of a special ceremony sponsored by the Austrian League for the United Nations at the end of October, Chancellor Leopold Figl of Austria made the following comments in a speech he delivered on United Nations Day: "With their intervention in Korea, the United Nations have grown from what was originally a moral power to what has now become a military factor, one which is definitely qualified to repeal any who might decide to violate the peace and to see to it that the desire for peace of hundreds of millions of people is respected. I should therefore like to avail myself of this opportunity, to appeal once more to the conscience of those who have so far still not been prepared to open to us Austrians the road which leads to the conference table of the United Nations. On November 6, 1951, the United Nations will meet again in Paris and Austria's admission will again be on the agenda. What authoritative grounds are there, I demand, to refuse us admission again? Are we, a totally unarmed country, a possible threat to the peace? Or do we lack responsibility in our dealings with other nations, or the discipline of international cooperation? No one can rightfully level such accusations at us. United Nations Day should not be allowed to pass without forcibly drawing the attention of the world once more to Austria, which is impatiently longing for the day when she will regain her freedom and for the welcome hour when she can join the United Nations. We are prepared to make our contribution to a world in which there will be no fear, no want and no coercion. For this willingness to be turned into action, which would promote the aims of the United Nations, now depends only on the good will of the others."

ALLIED COUNCIL DISCUSSES ALLEGED "REMILITARIZATION" OF AUSTRIA. As reported in the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin of October 20, 1951 (Vol. IV, No. 17), Soviet High Commissioner General Sviridov at the end of September accused the Western Powers of "remilitarizing

their zones of Austria." At the mid-October meeting of the Allied Council, U.S. High Commissioner Donnelly firmly rejected the accusation. He stated that he had extended to General Sviridov and three Russian newspapermen an invitation to visit the American zone and see for themselves what the real facts actually were. These invitations had not been accepted, High Commissioner Donnelly said, adding: "All plants in the U.S. zone which had previously been engaged in the production of armaments for Hitler's army have been dismantled or abandoned, or are now engaged in the production of civilian goods. I am sure that the Soviet element would be delighted with a discontinuance of ECA's activities and with the impoverishment and unrest that would follow such a development. But it is the desire of the American and Austrian peoples that this work be continued. Moreover, it is the opinion of objective experts that Austrian production, which is being supported by the ECA, is geared exclusively to peaceful objectives. If the Soviet element regards a button factory as a potential military factor, inasmuch as it could be converted to the production of buttons for military pants, the same can be said of kitchen utensils, knitting needles, cosmetics, bicycles and agricultural tractors — at least in the eyes of those who cannot banish war from their mind. Austria's workers must bear the heavy burden of maintaining a Soviet field force of more than 50,000 troops in the Soviet zone. As if that were not enough, the Russians have dismantled some two hundred million dollars' worth of Austrian industrial equipment and have, since 1945, been constantly removing from the country Austrian oil, Austrian ships and Austrian rolling stock. The training of the Austrian police is no more extensive than that received by any other police force. Soviet disappointment over the existence of an effective police is understandable, since the latter with its law-enforcement agencies is the most important obstacle to the plotting of internal unrest. General Sviridov's statement is intended solely and exclusively to maintain pressure on the honest people of Austria who, for the past six years, have constantly been exposed to Russia's policy of procrastination. The Austrian people want the occupation forces to leave the country. The means to achieve this end are incorporated in the State Treaty. The United States has implicit confidence and complete faith in the Austrian Government and people. The United States will cooperate with Austria in the reconstruction of the country and in the restoration of its sovereignty, as, in fact, was already promised at the Moscow Conference in 1943."

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Austrian Trade Delegate

Similar views were expressed by the British and French High Commissioners. Following High Commissioner Donnelly's invitation to General Sviridov to visit the American zone, the "Soviet Information Service" announced that the Soviet element would like to see a quadripartite study made of the question of "Austrian remilitarization" in all the zones of occupation instead of on a bilateral level.

HUMAN RIGHTS BEING VIOLATED IN AUSTRIA. In October of this year the Austrian League for Human Rights addressed a memorandum to Foreign Minister Karl Gruber in which it protested the repeated violations of human rights, kidnappings, mail censorship, infringement of personal freedom and of the individual right to due process of law, of the freedom of the press, etc. The League requested the Austrian Government to submit such cases to the International Court at The Hague. The note concluded by stating that the League for Human Rights deemed it desirable that through appeals to the highest court of justice Austria draw the attention of the civilized world to the repeated violations of her people's human rights and thus arouse world conscience.

AUSTRIA REJECTS ACTIVITIES OF RED WORLD LABOR BODY IN VIENNA. At the beginning of October 1951 the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions — which had established its headquarters in Vienna since May 1951 — was notified by the Austrian Government that it had violated Austrian laws and that the police would treat it like any other lawbreaker. The headquarters of the organization, since its ejection from Paris in April 1951, has been at the Coburg Palace in Vienna's Inner City. Ferdinand Graf, Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, declared in this connection: "The Austrian Government will proceed against the W.F.T.U. and its functionaries whenever Austrian law is transgressed, unless the Russians prevent it. The W.F.T.U. has used Russian protection to build up an organization intended to foment disorder in Austria and the outside world, and to prepare the way for a Communist world conflagration. Those who in the future come to Austria without permission can count on being ejected."

500,000 A.F.L. MAPS SEIZED BY THE RUSSIANS IN VIENNA. In mid-October of this year Russian officers seized 500,000 copies of a map which the U.S. Information Service had ordered printed. The map, which was originally compiled by the American Federation of Labor, shows numerous regions in all parts of the Soviet Union where more than fourteen million people have been reported engaged in forced labor. The A.F. of L. survey reveals that the annual mortality rate in these forced labor camps runs to 12%. In connection with the Russian raids, a Viennese bookbinder and his wife were arrested by the Soviet authorities and later released. At the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco recently, Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko was shown such a map, which he promptly threw to the floor.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG DISCONTINUE VISA REQUIREMENTS WITH AUSTRIA. Early in October 1951 Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber announced that as a result of the efforts and negotiations now in progress to remove travel restrictions with other countries Belgium and Luxemburg have agreed to waive their visa requirements for Austrian travelers as of November 15, 1951, in exchange for similar facilities on the part of Austria.

AUSTRIAN CABINET APPROVES 1952 BUDGET DRAFT. At its meeting of October 21, 1951, the Austrian Council of Ministers approved the draft of the 1952 federal budget submitted by Dr. Margaretha, the Minister of Finance. The federal budget for 1952, as drafted by the Administration, contemplates expenditures of 18,773.07 million schillings and receipts totalling 18,656.10 million. The deficit of 116.97 million is expected to be made up by increased revenue, or, failing which, to be offset by economy measures. The extraordinary budget (investments) is estimated at 914.48 million. In a speech delivered at the end of October, the Minister of Finance stated that the new budget would not be balanced by new tax increases. "If we would further increase taxes, we would reach a saturation point of diminishing tax returns. The budget has therefore been drawn up on the basis of utmost economy and in line with the policy to prevent unemployment, for unemployment is the greatest obstacle to a workable budget. I hope that the sharp reduction in American aid to Austria, some 80 to 90 million dollars or a fifty percent cut, will not be the final word in this extremely important matter." Dr. Margaretha concluded his address with an appeal to all business circles and segments of the population to avoid any action that could lead to a further rise in prices.

AUSTRIA'S VITAL ECONOMIC TASKS OUTLINED. In mid-October 1951 Chancellor Leopold Figl of Austria had the following important things to tell the Austrian people in a speech delivered in Lower Austria: "We must have the courage to look our economic condition squarely in the face, and with this courage and our inherent political maturity we must perceive the possibilities at hand and master the problems we face. Throughout our entire economy we shall have to determine whether the solutions now being adopted are also suitable for the future. It is no secret that since the end of the first World War Austria has trailed behind the West in the general progress achieved by the latter in the modernization of its entire economy. It has therefore become a matter of vital import to us that the many small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in industrial and agricultural production — which suffered most from this lack of progress — be geared to rational production methods and included in our investment program so that they may be in a position to produce better and more goods at lower cost and be able to compete with larger enterprises both here and abroad. These are essential decisions and measures which must not be throttled by new commissions, agencies, forms or questionnaires. For in the coming year, we shall only be

able to raise our export volume to the vital figure of some 12 billion schillings if the exporter is spared the situation where he has to run to a dozen agencies and wait a dozen weeks in order to obtain his export permit; it should be made possible for him to go to a single agency and obtain his permit in a single week. All of us must work together with our eyes on the same objective if we are to prove that some day Austria will again be able to sustain herself fully without foreign aid and by her own work."

AUSTRIA CARVING OUT "NEW PROVINCE" FROM WASTELAND TO BOOST FOOD YIELD. Austria has completed more than half of a new "Tenth Province" being carved out of wasteland to help relieve its food pinch, the Economic Cooperation Administration reported recently.

The total of more than 1½ million acres being reclaimed, ECA officials said, is larger than either of Austria's two smallest provinces.

Farm products from this new farm land, the officials explain, are helping replace normal imports of wheat and other products cut off by the Iron Curtain, and loss of production from crop land taken for roads, airfields, and other purposes during the war. They are helping feed the increased population (including a half million refugees) improve dietary standards, and meet some of the additional food demand created by Western Europe's rearmament.

Austrian food supplies and consumption are still only 90 percent of prewar. Diets are particularly lacking in protective foods such as milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables.

Returning to this country after 4½ years in Austria, Wessels S. Middaugh, former ECA food and agriculture officer, said that most of the new land (about 1¼ million acres) is being developed through drainage of delta lands, and regulation of streams and rivers. Another one-third million acres are increasing output materially through irrigation.

With more than 600,000 new acres already being farmed, Middaugh predicted a speed-up in future reclamation work through introduction of U.S. farm machinery. Ditching machines, track-laying tractors with blades and other modern equipment, double the speed of the work, and cut the cost by one-third, he said.

Rapid progress is being made in getting the new areas into cultivation, Middaugh pointed out, and later in turning them into production of intensive crops as soon as soil conditions permit. Several years are required to bring them into full productiveness.

The newly-reclaimed land is being kept in big portions, Middaugh explained, to permit mechanization. Most of it is being used to increase the size of neighboring farms, but some of it is being opened up for new farms.

The Government put about 70 million schillings of its own money into the drainage program last year, Middaugh reported. About 45 million schillings of counterpart funds, received from the sale of commodities supplied as ECA aid, also were used.

Analysis of the reclamation projects indicates that the increased production will pay development costs in four

to 20 years, with most of them requiring seven to ten years. This is rapid repayment for basic improvements of this type, Middaugh asserted.

Further relief for Austria's acute food problem is being provided through a companion program to consolidate the numerous small pieces into which many Austrian farms have been divided through inheritance.

In the Inn Valley of Tyrol, for example, there were 500 farms with 5,000 separate parcels of crop land. Some communities averaged as many as 15 pieces to a farm, often widely separated. Before consolidation, most of the fields were in strips only 10 to 20 feet wide.

Following similar consolidations in Styria, one group of farms doubled their production. They also required only 35 hired workers and 35 horses as against 50 workers and 50 horses prior to consolidation. Four tractors, used co-operatively, had been added in the meantime.

Contributing to the increased production were cultivation of the four or five feet of hedgerows and fences formerly separating the narrow fields, drainage, and a general program of better seed, more fertilizer and lime, and other improved practices.

Counterpart funds also have been used to help finance this program.

Four-H Clubs, with a total of about 30,000 members, are playing an important part in making Austrian farmers receptive to improved practices on this and other farm land in the country, Middaugh said.

COAL EXPANSION PROGRAM IN AUSTRIA. ERP credits of 60 million schillings have been assigned by the Credit Allocation Commission for mining investments in Austria. Of these, 25 million are intended for the Lavanttal Mines in Carinthia. The investments are primarily earmarked for the discovery and opening up of new mines, as well as for the development of important projects now being planned. The first part of a two-part construction program includes 33 projects at the following mines: Salzach Kohlenbergbaugesellschaft, Wolfsegg-Trauntaler Mines, Lavanttal Kohlenbergbau, as well as other mines in the districts of Graz, Fohnsdorf, Goerlach, Titzing and Neufeld-Zillingdorf (Burgenland). The overall program, the cost of which has been estimated at 4.5 million schillings, will be financed by 1950 carryover credits and ERP funds. In its second part, the program includes 20 projects in Carinthia, Styria and the Burgenland. Credits to meet the cost of these latter projects are still to be secured. Research is being continued on lignite processing, especially on the manufacture of briquettes and drying methods.

AUSTRIA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST WINTER UNEMPLOYMENT. At the end of October an Austrian ministerial committee met to discuss measures for combatting winter unemployment. The committee noted that official agencies and public corporations had postponed a large proportion of their construction work for the winter months and that some 30,000 construction workers would thus continue to have employment. Releases from the ECA Mission

in the 4th quarter of the year are expected to total about 613,000,000 schillings. But no winter relief program will be possible because additional ERP funds will not be available. It is expected that the number of unemployed will be greater this winter than in the previous year because the building industry was very active in the summer. According to the Central Association of Social Insurance Agencies, Austria now has 2,047,000 gainfully employed individuals, or 45,000 more than there were at the same time last year.

AUSTRIAN CONSUMER COOPERATIVES HAVE 260,000 MEMBERS.

In mid-October the Union of Austrian Consumers Cooperatives celebrated its 50th year of existence by holding a Jubilee Conference at the Vienna Fair Palace. In addition to some 600 Austrian delegates, the event was also attended by representatives from Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland. The Director of the Union, Dr. Vukovich, told the delegates that the Austrian consumers cooperatives had increased their turnover considerably. In August of this year, for example, commodity sales were 52% higher than during the corresponding month of last year. Austria's consumers cooperatives now have a total membership of 260,000. In 1950 the membership increased by 8%. At the end of that year business shares amounted to 6,400,000 schillings. Today they have risen to seven million.

1951 BUILDING SEASON. The People's Party press service reports that the 1951 building season was characterized by the fact that some 70% of the orders were placed by Government agencies, with 30% being financed by private funds. The largest share of construction work was ordered by the Federal Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction which, through the Housing Reconstruction Program, the Federal Road Administration and the Federal Building Administration, financed construction projects totalling 985,000,000 schillings. Of this amount, 433,000,000 schillings were earmarked for the housing reconstruction program and 324,000,000 for the Road Administration. The latter allocated 116 million for road maintenance, 125 million for road and bridge construction, 33 million for dust control and 50 million in ERP funds for new constructions. In addition, the Federal Buildings Administration had at its disposal 228 million schillings for the reconstruction and reconditioning of federal buildings.

CARGO TURNOVER AT PORT OF LINZ EXCEEDS 100,000 TONS.

In mid-October of this year the port of Linz handled its 100,000th ton of cargo this year. The volume of this year's cargo turnover has exceeded all expectations and has yielded an income from the city's harbor operations larger than the one estimated in the municipal budget. This will make possible a series of new investments.

PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD STATIONS AND BRIDGES. It is expected that by the end of November the first section of the construction program at Vienna's Westbahnhof will be completed and the new terminal facilities opened to traffic. Thirty million schillings have already been earmarked this year for such construction work. Moreover, the construction of station facilities in the provinces has also been progressing satisfactorily. Thus, 4 million schillings have been spent on the Graz station, 3 million on the Klagenfurt station, and 1.5 million on the Knittelfeld station. Progress was likewise made at the Innsbruck and Linz stations. In the spring of 1952 work will presumably be started on the new tunnel tubes of the Semmering Tunnel. The bridge across the Danube at Krems is nearing completion. Four million schillings were spent on this project in 1951. In addition, 100 million schillings have been spent this year on superstructures for the Austrian Federal Railroads.

GROSSGLOCKNER ALPINE HIGHWAY 20 YEARS IN EXISTENCE.

Since its construction in 1931, at the cost of 25,000,000 Austrian schillings, 1,900,000 persons have used the Grossglockner Alpine Highway. 26,657 private cars passed the toll station, in 1937; in 1950 there were 33,842. While 147,994 foreign tourists travelled over the Grossglockner highway in 1937, the figure rose to 177,097 in 1949. The record number of 291,137 visitors was reached in 1950. More than 6,750,000 Austrian schillings were collected at the toll stations between 1945 and 1950.

MSGR. SWANSTROM VISITS AUSTRIA. Msgr. Swanstrom, Executive Director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, visited Austria for a few days at the end of September 1951. On the occasion of his visit, the Caritas directors in all the federal provinces gave him a picture of what relief Austria's needy still require. Msgr. Swanstrom intends to make use of this information at the forthcoming Conference of American Catholic bishops soon to be held in this country, and to propose appropriate measures for alleviating these conditions.

PRESIDENT OF CATHERWOOD FOUNDATION VISITS VIENNA.

At the end of October Mr. Cummins Catherwood, President of the Catherwood Foundation of Philadelphia, visited the Austrian capital. The foundation established by Mr. Catherwood is engaged in promoting cultural exchange projects between Europe and the United States, and since 1949 has been working in close contact with the Austrian College in Vienna. With the beginning of the 1951-52 winter semester, funds will be made available for an art seminar to be held in Vienna in the "Institute for Contemporary European History". During his visit, Mr. Catherwood strengthened his contacts with leading figures in the Austrian cultural world and also spent some time in Alpbach, Tyrol, where the "European Forum" is held every year.

AUSTRIA'S FIRST STUDENT CITY GETS UNDER WAY.

In the course of this summer, work was begun in Graz, Styria, on a "student city," the first of its kind in Austria. The coming months will see the erection of student homes, an open-air theater and large workshops. When completed, the "city" is expected to house some 200 Austrian and 200 foreign students. The students will be obliged to put in eleven hours of work per week at the workshops, where gliders are to be produced for the time being. The proceeds from the sale of these gliders will be used to defray maintenance costs and cover food and lodging expenses. The students will receive apprenticeship credit for their working time, so that upon completion of their studies they will not only have their doctor's degree but also a master craftsman's diploma as well.

NOTED AUSTRIAN JURIST DIES. Professor Karl Brockhausen, the noted Austrian authority on administrative law, died in Kitzbuehel, Austria, recently at the age of ninety-three. Dr. Brockhausen graduated from the University of Vienna in 1894 with a degree in administrative law. In 1905 he received the title of Professor and two years later was given the chair of administrative law. From 1891 to 1908 he was on the Board of Trustees of the university. In addition to his scholarly works in the field of administrative law, Dr. Brockhausen also published a number of historical and philosophical studies.

PROFESSOR POWOLNY, VIENNESE CERAMIST, NOW EIGHTY. Recently Professor Michael Powolny, one of Austria's leading sculptors and grand master of Viennese ceramic art, celebrated his 80th birthday. Prof. Powolny was responsible for having given Austria's ceramic art an entirely new artistic foundation. An independent craftsman since 1901, he founded the "Wiener Keramik" cooperative group in 1906. In 1912 he became a Professor at the Vienna School of Handicrafts and later conducted a sculpture class from 1932 to 1936. On the occasion of his 70th birthday, in 1941, a comprehensive exhibition of his work was opened to the public; it included many of his original ceramics, animal sculptures, bronze statues and glass objects.

AUSTRIAN ARTIST DEVELOPS NEW FRESCO-PAINTING TECHNIQUE.

Recently the Austrian painter Professor Anselm J. Grand succeeded in developing a new fresco-painting technique after many years of research. The new technique makes it possible to paint indestructible frescoes, which do not fade in color even under the brightest of light conditions and which are not affected by either heat or humidity, because they are painted with a new indelible binding material. To protect the murals from possible bomb damage, the frescoes can be taken down for safekeeping.

AUSTRIAN CHEMIST PERFECTS INSECTICIDAL PAINT COMPOUND.

After many years of experimentation, the

Austrian paint chemist Christian Wipplinger has succeeded in perfecting a paint compound capable of killing any insect upon contact, but one which is completely harmless to warm-blooded animals. The insecticidal component of the paint is made from coal tar and its chemical structure is based on a combination of chlorine and hydrocarbons. It may be combined with lacquers, oil paints and sizing, and exerts its effect by paralyzing the nervous system of the insect. The action of the new agent is of a permanent nature and the compound is suitable for indoor painting of every kind.

NEW ROMAN REMAINS UNEARTHED IN VIENNA.

The Division of Pre-history and Early History of the Historical Museum of Vienna recently succeeded in drawing up a clear outline of the Roman city upon which the town of Inzersdorf stands today. A large Roman house was discovered in the area of the municipal sewage-treatment plant. The archaeologists have likewise unearthed a 30-foot wide street, the "Via Praetoria," which was one of the main thoroughfares of the Roman cantonment of Vindobona, as well as the drain culverts on either side of it. In addition, remains of two cavalry barracks, a military hospital and tombs from the period of the great population migrations were also found.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY MADE AT SUBTERRANEAN CAVES NEAR BAD GASTEIN.

Early in May Professors Schominsky, M.D., and Hittmaier, M.D., reported the results of the medical investigations now being made at the Radhausberg underground gallery near Bad Gastein. The attention of Austrian medical circles was first drawn to this subterranean cave when, in 1940, work had been undertaken to ascertain whether the gallery contained any gold deposits and when some workers on the project had reported being cured of rheumatic afflictions. It has now been found that the temperature inside the gallery reaches almost 42° C. (107.6° F.) and that within a short distance from the entrance of the tunnel the air is highly radioactive, although the rock formations themselves are not. This radioactivity is attributed to the thermal springs in the grotto.

JUBILEE OF AUSTRIAN METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

On September 27, 1951, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Austrian Central Institute of Meteorology and Geodynamics was celebrated at the Vienna Academy of Science. The ceremony was attended by leading personalities from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Switzerland and Western Germany. The Academy of Science has issued a special booklet in which its president, Professor Heinrich Ficker, who has been the director of the Central Institute for Meteorology since 1937, gives a survey of the Institute's achievement throughout the one hundred years of its existence.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE COMPILED IN UPPER AUSTRIA.

A central catalogue of the scientific libraries of Upper

Austria has been compiled during the past twelve months by the office for cultural affairs of the Provincial Government of Upper Austria. The catalogue records 6,416 works in 13,227 volumes, with the section on lexicographical books and works on the history of art being particularly extensive.

BRILLIANT AMERICAN DEBUT OF IRMGARD SEEFRIED.



Madame Irmgard Seefried, leading soprano of the Vienna State Opera, was enthusiastically received in Cincinnati when she appeared with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra on October 19, in her American debut. In a special dispatch from Cincinnati the New York Herald Tribune wrote: "The young Austrian soprano is uncommonly self-contained, a stylistic interpreter with a sweet, flexible voice, intelligently employed in a wide range of textures and expressions."

On December 9, at the close of her first American and Canadian concert tour, Irmgard Seefried will give a recital in Town Hall in New York City.

AUSTRIAN ARTISTS ABROAD. During the new season beginning in mid-November 1951 several members of the Vienna State Opera will sing at the New York Metropolitan

Opera. Hilde Gueden is to sing the roles of Gilda in "Rigoletto", of Rosalinde in the "Fledermaus", of Susanne in the "Marriage of Figaro" and presumably that of Eva in the "Meistersinger". Elisabeth Hoengen is slated to sing the role of Klytaemnestra in "Elektra". Alois Pernerstorfer will portray the part of Figaro in the "Marriage of Figaro", and Anton Dermota that of David in the "Meistersinger." At the opening performance of the new season of the Metropolitan Opera on November 13, 1951, George London, the Canadian-born baritone who is now a member of the Vienna Opera ensemble, is to sing the part of "Amonasro" in "Aida". Other singers from the Vienna Opera to re-appear at the Metropolitan this year are Ljuba Welitsch and Paul Schoeffler. On October 21, 1951, Gertrude Grob-Prandl, also from the Vienna Opera, will appear for the first time at Covent Garden, London, where she will sing the leading part in "Turandot". She is due to remain at Covent Garden until to the end of November 1951. Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, the Austrian singer, scored a great success with the Swedish press during her recent visit to Stockholm where she sang the part of the countess in the "Marriage of Figaro." Julius Patzak is scheduled to take part in the first performance of the oratorio "Das Buch mit den sieben Siegeln" by Franz Schmidt under Josef Kripps in London in January 1952. The Viennese pianist Heinz Graupner has been invited to tour South America where he is to give a series of recitals of music by Beethoven and Chopin, as well as of his own works.

PROGRESS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VIENNA STATE OPERA.

In August work was completed on the framework of the auditorium of the Vienna State Opera, which was partially destroyed during the war. The truss structure of reinforced concrete, which is designed to support the three tiers of boxes and the galleries, has been completed up to the fourth balcony. The giant complex of stage machinery has already been ordered and is now being manufactured. The stage area itself will be equipped with a main sliding stage, including six elevator platforms each 10 x 59 feet in size, one lateral stage and one revolving platform which can be suspended. Three iron curtains will separate the hall from the stage. The balconies over the center loges and over the side tiers are expected to be finished this fall. Work on the tunnels connecting the State Opera with the "Burggarten" and on the ventilation ducts of the opera building is close to completion. In designing the new framework of the building itself, the requirements of radio and television transmission are being taken into consideration.

VIENNA STATE OPERA VISITS ZURICH AND GENEVA.

From December 14 to 17, 1951, the Vienna Philharmonic, the chorus of the Vienna State Opera and the soloists Irmgard Seefried, Julius Patzak and Herbert Alsen, all members of the Vienna State Opera, will present under the baton of Clemens Kraus Joseph Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation", in Zurich and Geneva.

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC IN PARIS. On October 9 and 10, 1951, the Vienna Philharmonic gave a series of concerts in Paris under the baton of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, after completing a very successful tour of Switzerland which culminated in a concert at the Cathedral of Lausanne on October 6. The program of the concerts at the Grand Opera included Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and the Coriolan Overture, Brahms' Fourth Symphony, Tchaikovsky's "Symphonie Pathétique" and the Symphony No. 1 by Schumann. This outstanding musical event, which opened the fall season in the French capital, was enthusiastically received by public and press alike. Both the orchestra and its conductor were the subject of glowing praise by Parisian music critics.

THE VIENNA STATE OPERA SINCE THE WAR. Among the operas performed at the two buildings of the Vienna State Opera since 1945, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" heads the list with 159 performances. Next comes Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" (142), "La Boheme" (140), Bizet's "Carmen" (138) and "Wiener Blut" by Johann Strauss. There were more than 100 performances of "The Tales of Hoffmann" by Offenbach (124), of Verdi's "Aida" (113), Mozart's "The Magic Flute" (108), Beethoven's "Fidelio" (103) and Verdi's "Rigoletto" (103). Richard Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," was added to the repertory in 1949, and has now reached 37 performances.

THE TECHNIQUE OF OPERA PRODUCTION. Oskar F. Schuh, chief director of the Vienna State Opera and director of numerous Salzburg Festival productions since 1945, recently published a book, "Salzburger Dramaturgie" (Published by Universal Edition, Vienna), in which he describes what he calls his way to "the rebirth of the musical theater" by means of a "balance between music and dramatic action." He bases his principles on an analysis of his own productions.

VIENNA CHOIR BACK FROM SCANDINAVIA. In the middle of October 1951 the Chamber choir of the Vienna Academy of Music, under the direction of Professor Ferdinand Grossmann, completed its longest and most successful tour abroad to date. The choir, which gave three concerts of religious and secular music at the beginning of its tour at the Edinburgh Festival, has presented a total of twenty concerts in Great Britain, Norway and Sweden, which were attended by altogether 12,000 people. In Scandinavia they sang at Bergen, Oslo and Copenhagen, as well as in a number of smaller towns and their performances were enthusiastically received by the Scandinavian press. Another tour through Scandinavia is planned for next year.

SALZBURG MOZARTEUM ORCHESTRA TO PERFORM AT MILAN SCALA. On November 5, 6, 8 and 9, 1951, the Salzburg Mozarteum Orchestra under Bernhard Paumgartner will give a series of concerts at the Scala theater in Milan. The program will consist exclusively of works by Mozart. The piano solo parts are to be played by the Swiss pianist Klara Haskil.

TWO VIENNESE MALE CHORUSES RETURN FROM GUEST TOUR ABROAD. In October an ensemble of two of Austria's largest and best-known male choruses, the "Wiener Maennergesangverein" and the "Wiener Schubertbund", with a combined total of 250 singers, returned to Vienna from a successful tour abroad. The choruses, which were under the musical direction of Prof. Hans Gillesberger and Karl Etti, performed in Switzerland and Southern Germany, where they were highly acclaimed by the press. A few outstanding choral organizations arranged "exchange guest performances" with their Viennese guests.

VIENNA BOYS CHOIR TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA. Twenty-two members of the Vienna Boys Choir will leave for a tour of the Union of South Africa in February 1952. The tour will last several months. Their program will include religious music and two short operas, one of them Joseph Haydn's "Apothecary."

DEATH OF THE DRAMATIST FRED ANGERMAYER. The Austrian dramatist Fred Angermayer recently died in Vienna at the age of 62. Although born in Vienna, Angermayer spent his youth in Paris where he became closely associated with the French author Henri Barbusse. Later on he lived mostly in Berlin where he achieved his greatest stage successes. He wrote more than twenty plays, comedies, as well as a number of novels and short stories. One of his most successful plays, "Auf den Schwingen des roten Adlers", was dedicated to Southern Tyrol and drew a protest from Mussolini. When the Nazis came to power, the author was repeatedly questioned by the Gestapo and his plays banned. He retired to his small house at Krummhübel, Silesia. After this house as well as his apartment in Berlin had been destroyed by bombs, Angermayer returned to Vienna in 1948.

SOCIETY OF THE "FRIENDS OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART" FOUNDED. The Academy of Music and Representative Art in Vienna has long been interested in the establishment of a "Society of the Friends of the Academy of Music and Representative Art". Such an organization, which is now beginning to take shape, will devote its activities to the encouragement and promotion of young, well-schooled instrumentalists, singers, composers, music teachers, actors, directors and dancers in order that new blood may be infused into the arts and Austria's fine artistic tradition upheld. Another one of its goals will be the continued develop-

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ment of contemporary music. A founding committee was recently established, on which Ljuba Welitsch, the operatic star; Josef Gielen, the Director of the Burgtheater; Rudolf Hanzl, the Chairman of the Vienna Philharmonic; and Dr. Hans Sittner, the President of the Academy of Music and Representative Art, have agreed to serve.

"SALOME" EXCERPT TO BE INCLUDED IN EUROPEAN FESTIVAL FILM. Recently work was begun in Vienna on the Prestige film entitled "European Festivals." This motion picture is being filmed with Marshall Plan aid and will incorporate a new technique which produces a three-dimensional effect in color. The well known Austrian singer Ljuba Welitsch has been invited to face the cameras in her grandiose closing scene from "Salome" by Richard Strauss. The film will also feature the Vienna Philharmonic under the direction of Rudolf Kempe.

AUSTRIAN-MADE 'EROICA-FILM' SHOWN IN NEW YORK. 'Eroica', an Austrian-made film biography of Ludwig van Beethoven, produced in Vienna by the Wiener Kunstfilm and presented in this country by Academy Productions Inc., can currently be seen at the 55th Street Playhouse in New York. Ewald Balser, the well known Austrian actor, portrays the role of Beethoven. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hans Knappertsbusch, the Vienna State Opera Choir and the Vienna Choir Boys do justice to excerpts of Beethoven's work. Mr. Olin Downes, the music critic of the New York Times is credited with editing and subtitling.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTARY FILM CONGRESS AT SALZBURG. From September 30 to October 8, 1951, the third International Documentary Film Congress was held at Salzburg. The Congress was subdivided into three sections: an exhibition of documentary shorts, a showing of representative films by the various countries participating and a showing of full-length documentary films. In all, 80 films from 19 different countries were shown. The Congress opened with two Austrian films: the full-length feature "Abenteuer im Roten Meer", a submarine film made in the Red Sea by Dr. Hans Hass, which was awarded first prize at this year's Venice Film Festival, and "Auf geheimnisvollen Wegen" by Max Zehenthofer, which deals with the Etruscan civilization in Central Italy. The Austrian film periodical "Filmkunst" published a special issue (Nr. 8, October/November, 1951) on the occasion of the Salzburg Congress. It contains a survey of all the documentary films made in Austria between 1945 and 1951.

NEW AUSTRIAN FILMS. In October 1951 two new Austrian films were shown for the first time in Austria: "Der Weibsteufel" and "Schwindel im Dreivierteltakt." "Der Weibsteufel", a film version of the tragedy by the Tyrolese

author Karl Schoenherr produced by Styria-Film under the direction of Wolfgang Liebeneiner, was generally well received by the critics, some of whom even called it the best Austrian film to date. The leading parts are played by Hilde Krahle, the well-known Austrian film actress, Bruno Huebner from the Munich State Theater, and Kurt Heinbel, a young actor from the Vienna Theater in der Josephstadt, who has thus made a successful start in films. "Schwindel im Dreivierteltakt" is a light musical comedy about a waltz attributed to Johann Strauss. The camera work on the great historical film "Maria Theresia", with Paula Wessely playing the part of the Empress, was concluded at the Sievering (Vienna) Studios at the end of September 1951. The first showing is due at Christmas in Vienna.

AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY. The "Austrian College", an association founded in 1945, which is particularly known through its "European Forum at Alpbach" (International meetings held annually at Alpbach, Tyrol), has now established an "Institute for the Contemporary History of Europe" as an independent scientific body. The purpose of the new Institute, which was founded in December 1950, is to study the ideological and cultural trends in present-day Europe. A library containing numerous periodical publications and documentary material, both Austrian and foreign, has been set up and is being constantly expanded. It constitutes the basis for the work of a seminary on contemporary history, the study groups and lectures of which deal with subjects such as "The History of Events Preceding the Second World War," "The plans for an Economic Integration of Europe", "Cultural Relations between Europe and America", "Town-planning and Country-planning" and with topical social and artistic problems. The Institute is directed by Friedrich Hansen-Loeve. Many prominent Austrian scientists are participating in its work.

AUSTRIAN PROFESSOR INVITED TO TEACH IN HAMBURG. Dr. Albert Defant, the Rector of the University of Innsbruck and Chairman of the Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics, has accepted an invitation to teach at the University of Hamburg during the 1951-52 winter semester.

STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE IN VISITORS TO AUSTRIA IN 1951 SEASON. Statistics now available for the tourist season of 1951 indicate that Austria has not only maintained her all time record of the previous year but bettered it. 44,617 persons visited Salzburg during the music Festival, spending a total of 231,000 nights. Two-thirds of the visitors came from abroad. The four major operas and the Everyman were the most popular performances. The Vienna Fair had 550,000 visitors, and was commercially so successful that some exhibitors secured orders for their entire annual output. The Hallein salt mines, a sightseeing highlight of Salzburg province had this year 60,000 visitors, which represents a 100% increase over last year. There are many other indications that the annual statistics for the entire country will indicate a continuing upward trend.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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AUSTRIAN PRICE AND WAGE FREEZE. Austria realizes that she must increase her exports in order to make up for the reduction in American Marshall Plan aid. But there is also no doubt in the minds of Austrian industry and trade leaders that imports into Austria must, insofar as possible, be maintained at present levels in order to avoid a serious economic upheaval. It is generally agreed that the only way to achieve this necessary objective is to bring about a still greater increase in Austrian exports.

All Austrian economic experts agree that Austria's 1950-1951 import volume must be increased, if serious complications in the labor market and in the supply of industrial raw materials are to be avoided. Austria is determined to accomplish this task. Statistics show that Austrian exports during the last half of 1950 were "very good", but that this level of increasing exports was not maintained during the first half of 1951. Statistics also show that Austrian exports in terms of dollars continued to increase until July 1951, but that the export volume was already regressive. In August 1951, this decrease in the export volume was followed by a similar decrease in export values. Austrian economic circles do not conceal their serious concern over this development; they have immediately begun to alert Austrian trade and industry, and to warn them of the consequences a continued export decrease would have for Austria.

One of the main difficulties in Austria, at this time, are prices. Export prices have partly increased by about 50% (as compared to pre-Korea prices) — an increase which Austrian economic leaders realize will tend to price certain Austrian goods right out of some world markets. This situation is considered the more serious in view of the fact that during the same period for example, British export goods showed an average price increase of only 25%, while Western German export goods showed even smaller increases. Better than by any statistics, Austrian exporters were reminded of the serious consequences of such price increases when during the past months an ever-increasing number of rejections were received to Austrian export offers. At the present time, therefore, Austrian firms are making a determined effort to overcome this difficulty, and to find ways and means to bring their export prices into line with the world market possibilities.

These efforts are meeting with the fullest cooperation and active aid of the Austrian Government, of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce, and of the State Chambers of Commerce. The supreme goal is to increase Austrian exports, and this goal — as all Austrian economic leaders have repeatedly emphasized during the past weeks — must

and will be achieved. The first significant milestone on the road to larger Austrian exports was the proposal that for the time being, prices and wages should not be further increased. Austria's economic leaders in industry, trade, and the labor unions have immediately agreed in principle to this important decision for bringing more Austrian goods back to the world markets.

AUSTRIAN "IRON-MICA". Iron-mica exports from Austria currently amount to approximately 1,000 tons per year. Iron-mica, together with certain chemicals, is the basic ingredient of an excellent anti-corrosive coating. The West German Federal Railways are using this anti-corrosive coating for their entire freight rolling stock as well as on bridges. Their demand is so great that at present all exports from the Austrian iron-mica mine at Waldenstein in Carinthia are going to Western Germany.

NEW INSULATING TECHNIQUE. An Austrian roofing felt manufacturer has begun production of a new type of special insulating material which he claims to be of unlimited durability. Usually, the insulation of engineering structures such as bridges, dams, etc. is achieved by a layer of insulating bitumen in which a jute fabric acts as a bitumen carrier. In view of the fact that the durability of jute fabrics is limited, the Austrian manufacturer has developed a glass-fibre tissue as a bitumen carrier.

A NEW VALVE TESTER. An engineer from Salzburg by the name of Bazilewsky has developed a small and simple instrument which, when attached to a tire valve, immediately shows whether the valve is air-tight or not. The instrument is constructed in such a manner as to be absolutely air-tight, with a controlled flow of air entering through a small funnel attached to one end of the tube. Should the tire valve prove to be leaking, the escaping air passes through the liquid and a flow of air bubbles reveals that air is escaping from the valve. No longer is it necessary to waste time and temper in looking for damages to the tire in the wrong place.

BETTER METAL-SPRAYING APPARATUS. An Austrian firm is producing a new kind of steel — and metal-spraying apparatus which in many cases has helped to restore machine parts to full working capacity, which would otherwise have had to be replaced. With the new apparatus, any cylindrical or conical running or fitting surfaces on internal or external machine parts of every type, which have been worn down by use, can be quickly repaired by the spraying on of steel, bronze, etc., so that the machine parts repaired in this way are not equal but often superior to replacement parts. Such repair work is possible on components of the heaviest machines, such as shafts of big hydro-turbines or axles of railway cars, as well as on medium or smaller-sized machine parts such as, for example, agricultural machines or machine tools, automobiles, compressors, electric motors, etc. Frost cracks in the cooler jacket of engines can also be repaired by steel spraying. Under present conditions, when spare parts can often be obtained only with great difficulty and

when deliveries are frequently subject to considerable delay, the steel-spraying apparatus has become indispensable in many enterprises. The main advantage of the new Austrian spraying machine is that the sprayed-on metal will not crack or peel off. The machine is much cheaper than comparable machines manufactured outside of Austria. (1120)

THE GRAZ FAIR. At the Graz Fair, which was held from September 29 to October 7, a total of 900 firms, including many from abroad, displayed their goods. Among the foreign exhibitors, German enterprises ranked first with 170 displays. Italy was represented by 100 firms, Yugoslavia by 20 and Holland by 15.

PROJECT FOR BLOCKED ACCOUNTS IN AUSTRIA.

Efforts are now under way to use blocked schilling accounts in Austria for a cable-car project in the Salzburg (American Zone) region. The plan is to open the Untersberg peak to summer and winter resort travel by way of a modern cable-car line—a project which has met with the approval, in principle, of the Austrian Federal Government as well as the Salzburg government. Since Austrian capital will not be sufficient to finance the construction of the line, a plan to attract American capital has been tentatively proposed. In this connection, it has been suggested that American owners of blocked schilling accounts be invited to invest in the venture. Interested Austrian circles hope that it will be possible to make an arrangement under which American owners of blocked schillings would be allowed to withdraw earnings from the investment, but no official decision has yet been made. American owners of blocked Austrian schilling accounts, who are interested in details of the plan, should contact the Austrian Trade Delegate's Office, 24 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y., with reference to No. 5018.

AUSTRIAN DRUG IMPORT REGULATIONS. The importation into Austria of pharmaceutical raw materials and pharmaceuticals, falling under Austrian Customs classification No. 513, was liberalized last year according to an agreement with the members of the European Payment Union. As far as shipments to Austrian pharmacists are concerned, such imports of pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical raw materials are under the supervision of the Austrian Ministry of Social Welfare. Imports of pharmaceutical raw materials for the Austrian industry are under the supervision of the Austrian Chemical Association (Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Oesterreichs, Am Heumarkt 10, Vienna 3). With regard to allocations of foreign exchange, these are subject to the control of the Austrian Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction. The same applies to pharmaceutical raw materials falling under Austrian Customs classification No. 411. Pharmaceutical products and specialties can be sold by Austrian pharmacists only after they have been duly registered with the Austrian Ministry of Social Welfare. This registration can only be effected by Austrian firms licensed according to the laws governing such sales (Collected Laws of Austria, No. 99-1947). Pharmaceutical products are still price-fixed

in Austria, and applications for a price ruling on imported pharmaceutical specialties must be filed with the Austrian Ministry of Social Welfare. In addition, all other regulations covering imports in general are applicable to drugs as well.

RADIO SUBSCRIBERS IN AUSTRIA INCREASE. Between December 31, 1950, and June 30, 1951, the number of radio listeners in Austria increased by 92,117, namely from 1,318,039 to 1,410,156.

FROM AUSTRIA'S PAPER INDUSTRY. Austria's paper-finishing industry has now modernized its equipment. This immediately resulted in an increase of exports amounting to approximately 80 per cent. Exports are now going to the United Kingdom, Holland, Egypt, Western Germany and Latin America.

Austria's third modern cardboard-manufacturing machine was recently installed. The purchase of the equipment was partly financed by ECA. The new machine produces cardboard of 2800 mm. in width and currently has a monthly capacity of approximately 1,000 tons. As soon as the necessary adjustments regarding power and raw materials shall have been made, the monthly capacity is expected to increase to 2,500 tons. Austrian cardboard is being exported to nearly all European and to many overseas countries. The new machine is the largest of its type in Austria.

Readers are reminded that as of October 19 Austria is granting all tariff concessions negotiated at Torquay. Exceptions are Austrian imports from Brazil, Denmark and Italy because these countries have not yet signed the Torquay Protocol.

NEWS FROM AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY. AN ORDER FOR ONE MILLION Austrian schillings' worth of peppermint tablets was received by an Austrian company from the United Kingdom. Other orders have been placed by firms in Sweden and Venezuela. Overseas consignments are usually shipped by air.

DURING THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS of 1950 Upper Austrian saw mills exported 600 carloads of timber. In the corresponding period of 1951 such exports rose to 2600. The bulk of the Upper Austrian timber went to the United Kingdom. The first export contract with Israel was recently signed, and a few weeks ago 20 carloads were shipped to Columbia.

THE CONCORDIA METAL WORKS of Werfen reported an increased number of inquiries from abroad, especially from Germany and Switzerland, regarding possible purchases of charcoal pig-iron.

AUSTRIA'S LEADING MICROSCOPE MANUFACTURER recently celebrated his 75th business anniversary with the production of the 225,000th Austrian-made microscope. As it is an old Austrian custom to offer such jubilee pieces as a present to some famous scientist, the 225,000th microscope was presented to Sir Walter Fleming, the British scientist.

THE STEYR WERKE have raised their monthly tractor production from 500 to 650 tractors, fifty per cent of which are being exported.

IN THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OF STYRIA, important production increases were reported in sulfite alcohol and carbosulfide. As compared to 1937, the production index of the past months for these chemical products is as high as 700, while the present production index for agricultural pumps is approximately 430. Other production indexes are: steel and boiler industries 350, foundries and hammer works 460, motorcycles 400. A considerable rise in production was also achieved by the electromotor industry. Production of wood-fibre insulating slabs, which was insignificant before the war, has now reached a monthly average of approximately 100,000 square meters, and the output of roofing felt was five times as high as in 1937. Only very few Styrian industries reported a set-back as compared to the 1937 levels, among them the sickle and scythe industry which reports a 50% drop in output.

UNDER THE TERMS OF A NEW AGREEMENT, Yugoslavia will export to Austria sixty million KWH of electric power per year. The current, which is produced by the Unter-Drauburg power station on the Yugoslav-Austrian border and which will be distributed by the Austrian national network, will be paid for with Austrian industrial products, mainly electrical equipment.

STEYR-DAIMLER-PUCH A.G. IN STEYR, Upper Austria, (U.S. Zone) has concluded a new assembling agreement with Fiat, Italy, to run for three years. Previous agreements were concluded for one year only. The new agreement provides for continuation of the assembly arrangements of Fiat passenger cars, Models 1100 and 1400, and for the assembling of the smallest Fiat model, the "Giardiniera Belvedere", and, starting next summer, for the manufacture of a light 1.5-ton truck Model 615. The bodies of these vehicles will be built entirely by Steyr. The light truck will be equipped with a new four-cylinder engine developed by the Steyr works. Under the terms of the agreement a modern servicing station and a repair shop for the Steyr-Fiat vehicles will be set up in Vienna. The vehicle parts are to be supplied by the Fiat works, mainly in exchange for Austrian finished goods such as tractors, static engines, rear axles for Fiat vehicles, and built-in motors.

INDUSTRIALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN in the city of Steyr, Upper Austria, recently decided to establish a new industrial settlement in the northeast section of the city. Present plans call for the erection of industrial buildings and warehouses with rail connections to the Steyr - St. Valentin line; according to the initial plans, the new industrial area will cover some 100,000 square meters.

WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, the Austrian Government will negotiate with several countries the renewal of existing trade or clearing agreements. Negotiations with a Dutch delegation will soon start in Vienna following difficulties which have arisen concerning Austrian exports to the Netherlands. Negotiations are also scheduled with Italy for a revision of existing agreements. During the month of November, trade negotiations are expected to be held with France, Yugoslavia and probably India. In addition to this heavy pro-

gram, the trade agreements with Switzerland, Norway and Western Germany will also be the subject of discussions before the end of this year in order to keep abreast of economic developments.

523,000,000 SCHILLINGS RELEASED BY E.C.A. TO AUSTRIA.

At the end of October 1951, Clarence E. Meyer, Chief of the ECA Mission in Austria, notified the Austrian Government that the ECA in Washington had released 523,000,000 schillings in counterpart funds for the financing of investments and reconstruction projects. These funds will be allocated as follows: 178 million schillings for the expansion of Austria's hydroelectric power resources and for investments in the mining industry; 109 million for agriculture and forestry; 73 million for the wood-working and paper industries; 42 million for the iron and steel industry, the non-ferrous-metal industry and the iron-and-steel-working industry; 28 million for other finished-goods industries and businesses; 40 million for the federal investment program; and 53 million for the tourist industry, housing and export promotion. This latest release brings this year's total releases from ERP counterpart funds to 2.62 billion schillings and the overall total since the inception of the Marshall Plan to 8.17 billion. In a statement he made on the occasion of this latest release, Mr. Meyer said: "I have gained the best possible impression from the manner in which ECA aid is being used throughout Austria. A new economy has arisen from the depths of destruction and hopelessness, one which has made it possible to achieve a commodity production rate surpassing all previous levels, a corresponding standard of living and an investment program which, in relation to the national income, must be characterized as one of the highest in Europe. I am convinced that Austria will also be able to master the difficulties of the future, after the reconstruction phase shall have been successfully completed. Naturally, one should not lose sight of the fact that Austria's import program has not yet been counterbalanced by a sufficiently high level of exports. If Austria does not receive the raw materials her industry requires, the standard of living will suffer, whereas with an increase in the volume and value of her exports the standard of living would be raised. The important thing is that Austria's sources of raw materials be used to best advantage by increased production and greater productivity, so that the consumer may have access to more and cheaper goods. But this goal can be achieved only if willing and capable people are given the opportunity to work without hindrance and if rational production methods are applied."

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TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1118 — offers watchmakers' tools and fine mechanical tools of highest quality and precision;
1119 — offers Austrian quality tools, including hammers of various kinds;
1121 — offers Roskopf pocket watches, (weekly production 10,000), 75¢ c.i.f. Atlantic port, with a wide selection of dial faces;
1122 — seeks representation of American manufacturers of automotive tools and spare parts;
1123 — offers small animal figurines of white and colored glass;

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- 1124 — offers large quantities of steel pens for stationery wholesalers, etc.
1125 — offers boxes (cardboard, leather, wood, textile), and chests for silverware, jewelry, and instruments;
1126 — offers the use of their patents, processes and techniques which include the continuous wet-alkali-cellulose and fast first-aging processes, the production of viscose in xanthate machines, the continuous production of rayon staple by cutting in the sour state and the post-treatment at a continuous fleece, moved either by moving iron bars or sieves;
1127 — offers on an outright sale basis disk valves for

compressors;

- 1128 — offers exquisite ceramic fashion buttons;
1129 — offers flints for lighters;
1130 — offers wooden window sashes, window frames and wooden doors;
1131 — offers window glass, 2 — 6 mm. thick;
1132 — offers metal-spraying machines;
1133 — offers thermostatic relays;
5019 — seeks licensing arrangement with American firms for the manufacture and canning of United States food products in Austria;
5020 — seeks to manufacture, under license, American chemicals and pharmaceuticals;
5021 — seeks U.S. processes, techniques, patents and services for the manufacture in Austria of high tenacity rayon staple fibre, crimp-type rayon staple and high-grade alpha-cellulose by the wet-alkali-cellulose process;
5022 — seeks urgently spinning asbestos, or 4T and 5D grades.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

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